



HON. JAMES THOMPSON, Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.
PHILADELPHIA, April 18, 1866.
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th inst., in relation to the case of *HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS*. I can certify that from my experience of it, Yours with respect,
JAMES THOMPSON.

DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.
Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, an article which, so well and so favorably known, that it seems scarcely necessary at this time to expatiate at any length upon its merits. Twenty years since it was first introduced into the country from Germany, during which time it has undoubtedly performed more cures and benefited suffering humanity to a greater extent than any other remedy known to the public. In fact, at this time it would be difficult to find a household throughout our entire land that has not cause to praise the virtues of this Bitter.

Dr. HOOFLAND'S celebrated GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, will effectively cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diarrhea, Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach or Intestines.

THE SYMPTOMS OF LIVER COMPLAINT.
are uneasiness and pain in the right side, and a sense upon touch immediately under the inferior ribs; inability to lie upon the left side, or, if at all, a dragging sensation is produced, which seriously affects respiration, causing very often a troublesome cough. Together with these symptoms, we perceive a costiveness of the stomach, a deficiency of perspiration, and sometimes a sympathetic pain in the shoulder, with a great disposition to sleep and depression of spirits, and sometimes even in the mouth or throat. These symptoms, if permitted to continue, will eventually produce Consumption, the most fearful of diseases.

THE SYMPTOMS OF DYSPEPSIA are various; these affecting the stomach are nausea, heartburn, loss of appetite, disgust for food, sourness or depraved appetite, sense of fullness or weight in the stomach, sinking or fluttering in the pit of the stomach, sour eructations, coated tongue, acidity of the stomach, hurried and difficult breathing, &c. &c.

The catarrhal affections are very diversified—hoarseness, pain or uneasiness through the larynx, swelling of the head, aches in the face, &c. The use of the Bitters should be persevered in until every symptom of Dyspepsia has vanished, and health is entirely restored.

NERVOUS DEBILITY generally accompanies Liver Complaint or Dyspepsia, and is frequently produced by continued constipation. The symptoms are fluttering at the heart, a choking sensation when in a lying posture, drows or wake before the night, fever and dull pain in the head, constant longings of evil, and great depression of spirits.

Debility of the Nervous system should always be directed, not by forcing the body open to an attack of any epidemic. Persons afflicted with this disease are generally annoyed by occurrences of no moment, which would not, if in a state of health, give them any uneasiness. This Bitter will soon relieve the unpleasant effects of this distressing ailment, in which delay is dangerous.

MALARIAL AFFECTIONS.—The fever of malarial diseases is characterized by periodicity, the fever of the little malarial fevers gradually waxes away, until they are reduced to mere shivering, then the malarial fever returns, and the patient is reduced to a state of weakness. The malarial fever returns, and the patient is reduced to a state of weakness. The malarial fever returns, and the patient is reduced to a state of weakness.

CHANGE OF LIFE.—This is a very critical time in the life of a man. It is a time when the body is in a state of transition, and the mind is in a state of uncertainty. The use of the Bitters will be of great service in such cases, as it will help to restore the system to its normal state.

NERVOUS DEBILITY is a very common ailment, and is often the result of over-exertion or of a disordered liver. The use of the Bitters will be of great service in such cases, as it will help to restore the system to its normal state.

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EUROPE.

NEWS BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE TO OCT. 17.
FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.
LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Oct. 17.—The Cotton market is firm and unchanged. The sales to-day were 10,000 bales. Middling Uplands 12 1/2.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.
LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 17.—The money market is quiet. Consols for money, 99 1/2.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.
The following are the closing prices of American securities: Erie Railway shares, 34 1/2; Illinois Central shares, 7 1/2; United States Five-Twenties, 92 1/2.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.
BERLIN.
INCOMPLETENESS OF THE WORK OF GERMAN UNITY.
THE POSITION OF PRUSSIA AS AFFECTED BY THE LATE WAR—THE LAVALLETTE CIRCULAR—RELATIONS WITH AUSTRIA—THE AMNESTY.

THE FREEDMEN.
REPORTS FROM GEN. SHERIDAN—OUTRAGES ON THE BLACKS IN LOUISIANA.
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 17, 1866.

Major-General Sheridan, commanding the Department of the Gulf, has transmitted to Gen. Howard, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, a report of the condition of the freedmen in Louisiana, for the quarter ending September 30, 1866. The General states the prospects for the cotton crop are gloomy, the continued and heavy rains of August and the early part of September, together with the appearance of the army or cotton worm in many portions of the State, have seriously affected the interests, not only of the freedmen, but of the entire population of the State.

Many employers, whose entire crops have been destroyed, will be unable to pay the employees, and there appears to be a general desire to get rid of the responsibility of any longer maintaining the employees, every pretext being sought for discharging them. Many of the freedmen who engaged to work for a share of the crop, will be left not only destitute of the means of support during the coming winter, but will be in debt to the owners of lands for supplies advanced to the freedmen during the summer.

Complaints are frequent that the freedmen, after having labored faithfully from the date of their contracts, Jan. 1, 1865, until the crop was ready to harvest, are being discharged and driven away, without the means of support for the winter. There are frequent reports of cruelty to the freedmen, particularly in the north-eastern portions, where men go through the country at night disguised, and take the freedmen from their houses and whip and otherwise maltreat them. Homeless are frequent in some localities. Sometimes they are investigated by a coroner's jury, which justifies the act in some instances, and releases the perpetrator. In other cases, when the proof comes to the knowledge of the Agent of the Bureau, the parties are held to bail in a nominal sum; but the trial of a white man for the killing of a freedman is, in the existing state of society in the State, but a rare occurrence.

The position of Prussia has not become stronger, except by the prestige of military success. As yet the State has only 34,000,000 of inhabitants, part of them of uncertain loyalty in the new provinces. The Prussian army is not yet retrained, and the Prussian government is not yet retrained, and the Prussian government is not yet retrained.

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MEXICO.

THE ATTACK ON MATAMOROS—DEFECTION OF THE MEXICAN ARMY AND THE AMERICAN MEXICAN ARMY.
—EFFORTS TO PROCURE THE RELEASE OF THE GUNBOAT CHINACO—GEN. BROWN RELIEVED BY COL. SEDGWICK AT BROWNSVILLE.

THE GENERAL SHERIDAN ON SHORE—MEDIA EXPECTED AT MATAMOROS—CORTINAS'S MOVEMENTS.
From Our Special Correspondent.

BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS, Sept. 30, 1866.
Since my last letter the forces under Major-General Sheridan and Brig-Gen. Ford of the Mexican army, have joined and are in camp near Matamoros awaiting a supply of arms and ammunition as well as a junction of forces under Cortinas and Trevino, which are said to be marching towards the city.

The object of the attack was to capture the city of Matamoros, which was a strategic point, and to secure the release of the gunboat Chinaco, which was held by the Mexican army. The attack was successful, and the city was captured.

The Mexican army, under the command of Cortinas, was defeated by the American forces. The American forces, under the command of General Sheridan, were victorious.

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